



LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

Marriage of a Member of the Bonaparte Family.

AN INDEPENDENT IRISH CANDIDATE.

Kentucky and Tennessee Narrow gauge Railroad.

HURRICAN IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

Miscellaneous and Washington News.

HOME NEWS.

INDEPENDENT IRISH CANDIDATE.

Death of a Journalist—Marriage in High Life.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—O'Donovan Rossa, a Fenian, has accepted the independent candidature for Register of New York City and county. J. M. Camp, one of the proprietors of the Journal of Commerce, is dead.

Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Paris, and Mrs. Caroline Savoy Appleton Edgar, granddaughter of Daniel Webster, are married.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 9.—It is reported that the Cairo detectives have arrested the parties who committed the robbery of the Moscow express on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The parties live in the vicinity and were therefore suspected.

A prospect is afloat for the narrow gauge road from Paducah, Ky., to Paris, Tennessee. The coroners' inquest on the railroad accident elicits the fact that the engineer was running a new engine and miscalculated its momentum. The train went considerably beyond the point at which it would have stopped under ordinary circumstances.

Seventy-five thoroughbreds are already at Lexington. Harper and General Abutud are there with their stables.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A Scotchman named Gracie whipped Joe Coburn in a free fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—A terrific hurricane swept over the Sandwich Islands, damaging the sugar cane, trees and houses. No lives lost.

SARATOGA, Sept. 9.—The regatta was postponed on account of a high wind. Twenty thousand people were disappointed. The races occur Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—Booth's majority is 6,500. Alvord, the tax-payers' candidate for Mayor, is elected by 2,000 majority.

An American killed a Chinaman near Oakland. The Chinaman was stealing potatoes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Dr. Marsh, of Lawrence, Kansas, who was partially insane on the account of the death of his father, killed his wife and himself with a razor.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 9.—The Germans are preparing a banquet for Carl Schurz, on the occasion of his address in this city, which occurs on the 20th inst. There was a meeting to-day, irrespective of party, to prepare for his reception.

FOREIGN.

THE ASSEMBLY STILL AT VERSAILLES.

Death Sentence Passed on Rossel.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 9.—The removal of the Government to Paris was defeated, after a four days' debate.

Rossel was convicted and sentenced to military degradation and death.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Sept. 9.—Renforth's death was caused by mental excitement and over-exertion. His lungs were engorged with blood. No trace of poison was found in the viscera. The verdict was that he came to his death from congestion of the lungs caused by over-exertion.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Don Carlos advises his adherents to accept amnesty and return to Spain.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Prussians will commence the evacuation of the departments near Paris to-morrow.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The cholera is diminishing greatly in North Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Seward has arrived at Berlin.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Sept. 9.—The hurricane of the 21st ult. visited Ortega Island. Every estate was damaged. The loss is immense. Five churches were prostrated in Tatala Island and eight hundred houses and forty estates in St. Kitt's Island and the growing crops in the Island of Saba were all destroyed.

PANAMA, Sept. 9.—Salvador and Honduras have appointed commissioners to consult upon a policy for a Western Central American federation.

WASHINGTON.

South Carolina Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The declaration of martial law in South Carolina hangs fire. The reports to the War and Treasury Departments do not substantiate the kuklux, chairman Scott's affidavit or statements.

The election in Maine takes place to-morrow. The nominees for Governor are Sidney Perham, Republican, and Charles P. Kimball, Democrat.

New Mexico elects a Delegate to Congress to-morrow. The Republican vote will be divided between Mr. Chaves, the present Delegate, and M. J. De Sena. The Democrats support J. M. Gallyos.

The value of the church edifices of the Episcopal denomination in New York city is placed at \$8,500,000, exclusive of the ground on which they stand. This is about \$1,500,000 more than any Protestant denomination.

A cotemporary thinks that the best way to improve the lot of woman is to put a good house on it and a good man in the house.

RELIGIOUS.

A New Departure Among Episcopalians—The Union Prayer-Book—Secession of a Church from Bishop Potter's Diocese.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

Before beginning the morning service, yesterday, at Emanuel Church, in Fifty-seventh street, the Rev. George E. Thrall, pastor, stated that for nearly three years a revised prayer-book had been in course of preparation by a number of divines, both in this country and in England, with intent to exclude from it those passages which had given rise to controversy and contention in the church, and to so frame the work as to make it acceptable to Christians of all denominations who desire a liturgy. This work, after much consultation and labor, had just been issued, and the vestry of the church had determined to adopt it, as appeared from the following communication, which the rector read:

VESTRY ROOM, EMANUEL CHURCH, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1871.
To the Rev. George E. Thrall, Rector of Emanuel Church:

DEAR SIR: It is our desire that the public worship of Emanuel Church be hereafter conducted according to the ritual of the Union Prayer-Book, and, if agreeable to your wishes, we recommend that the change begin on Sunday next. (Signed.)

WESTY ROOM, EMANUEL CHURCH, N. Y.

After reading this letter, the Rev. Mr. Thrall stated that it had always been his principle, while connected with any organization, to render obedience to its laws. He had no sympathy with those who, while belonging to a denomination, were perpetually tramping upon its regulations and canons. Accordingly, as those before him could testify, he had ever observed with exactness the requirements of the Episcopal Church. Though the wishes of the vestry coincided with his own, and the new ritual appeared to him in every way scriptural and right, he felt it to be his duty before adopting it to withdraw from the Old Communion, in which no such change of liturgy would be legal. He had therefore sent the following letter to the Bishop:

EMANUEL CHURCH, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1871.
To the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., L. L. D., D. C. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: Inclosed I send you a copy of a unanimous request made to me by the Wardens and Vestry of the church with which I am connected. Believing that my usefulness would be advanced thereby, I have concluded to conduct the services of Emanuel Church hereafter according to their wishes. This course necessitates my resigning my position as a Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which resignation I hereby send to you, with the request that you adopt at once the usual mode for erasing my name from the list of the clergy under your charge. With earnest wishes for the long continuance of your health and usefulness, and for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the diocese under your supervision, I remain yours truly,

GEORGE E. THRALL,
Rector of Emanuel Church.

At the conclusion of these remarks, copies of the New Union Prayer-Book were distributed among the congregation, and the services proceeded according to the revised ritual. The congregation seemed pleased with the changes made in the old form, and responded with great heartiness. As far as could be seen, not one was dissatisfied with the action of the Vestry and Rector. At the close of the sermon, the Rev. Mason Gallaher stated that he heartily indorsed the new Prayer-Book, and was glad that at least it had made its appearance, tending, as he believed it would, to bring Christian people of different names more closely together.

The Strasburg Cathedral.

A writer who has recently visited the above cathedral says that outside it looks very much as it did eight years ago, with the exception of a broken statue here and there. Of the interior, he says:

But on going within the beautiful edifice, we were greatly grieved to see the fearful gaps—now closed by boards—and numerous speakings all over the grand colored glass of the windows. The one most seriously damaged is in the clerestory of the nave, immediately facing the organ. The large cinque-foil in the head of this is shot away, and great damage is done to other portions of it and the neighboring windows. A horrible "obus" came crashing through the glass, flew across the nave of the cathedral, and, smashing in the organ pipes, lodged in the organ itself; here, wonderful to tell, it remained without exploding. Had it burst, of course, annihilation of not only the beautiful organ, but also of a great part of the cathedral itself, must have been the consequence. The custodian of the tower has had the dreadful missile mounted on a foot of marble, and on it is fixed a brass plate telling the day, or rather the night, month and year when this fearful hail of iron and lead fell on the devoted town. The organ pipes have not yet been replaced, but white linen blinds are drawn down over the cruel gaps. More than half of the organ is covered, thus showing the extent of the damage done. The marvellous mechanical clock is apparently uninjured.

An Anecdote of Everett.

In his speech at the Amherst semi-centennial commencement Professor Park said: "I have recalled this afternoon a scene which occurred thirty-six years ago, on the day preceding commencement. Edward Everett then delivered the oration. In the midst of the oration he uttered one sentence which called forth bursts of applause."

"I will read that sentence: Before the admiring student of nature has realized all the wonders of the world, let him sit down and know the Universe in which he lives, by examining the races of animals disporting themselves in their representative ocean—a dead drop of water."

"After that sentence, it appeared as if all Amherst College would not cease to clap their hands and stamp their feet, and yet you seem to be unmoved by the recital. Now the question comes, what is the reason. The reason is found in the studied artlessness of Edward Everett."

While he was on the point of speaking the words, a 'drop of water,' he turned carelessly and saw a glass of water on the table. He put his finger in the glass, and a drop of water was suspended therefrom. I have it on the best authority that six or seven weeks before that oration was delivered, Everett wrote a letter to a friend in Boston, asking him whether so bold a gesture would be proper."

THE LITTLE GRAVE.

"It's only a little grave," they said,
"Only just a child that's dead."
And so they carelessly turned away
From the mound the spade had made that day.
Ah! they did not know how deep a shade
That little grave in our home had made.

I know the coffin was narrow and small,
One yard would have served for an ample pall:
And one man in his arms could have borne away
The rosewood and its freight of clay.
But I know that darling bones were hid
Beneath that little coffin lid.

I know that a mother stood that day
With folded hands by that form of clay:
I know that burning tears were hid
"Neath the drooping lash and aching lid."
And I know her lip and cheek and brow,
Were almost as white as her baby's now.

I know that some things were hid away,
The crimson frock and wrappings gay:
The little sock, and the half-worn shoe,
The cap with its plumes and tassels blue;
And the empty crib, with its covers spread,
As white as the face of the sinless dead.

'Tis a little grave; but O, have care!
For world-wide hopes are buried there;
And ye, perhaps, in coming years,
May see like her, through blinding tears,
How much of light, how much of joy,
Is buried up with an only boy!

—Mother's Journal.

"We Told You So."

The Memphis Appeal accounts for the crushing defeat of Democracy in California in this way:

This result can be attributed to the New Departure platform which the Democracy adopted a few weeks since. The last Legislature of California, which was Democratic, refused to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment; the succeeding Democratic State Convention approved of this action and stigmatized the reconstruction acts and the constitutional amendments as villainous frauds and unconstitutional usurpations. The Democratic ticket was elected by a majority of nearly eight thousand. Such will be the result in all the States.

The Democracy will soon learn, by sad experience, that the Appeal is right—that Democrats cannot defeat the Radicals by "jining" them. Twelve months ago the Democratic party was united and harmonious, enlisted under the same banner, proudly marching forward to victory, and had triumphed in enough States to carry the next Presidential election. But the impatient juvenile politicians, who have taken the party under their guidance, had not the philosophy to bide their time; to wait for the victory that was surely coming, and the result is strife, discord and defeat. The Democracy never had a better prospect of regaining power than they did twelve months ago. They lost the last Presidential election by a comparatively small vote. Wherever the Democracy come out squarely against the amendments and the reconstruction policy, and the wicked usurpations of Congress they succeeded.

But now, that a cowardly, timid, compromising policy has been adopted, which makes the party accept villainies, unconstitutional usurpations and revolutionary acts, defeat will be the inevitable result. We expect, under the traitorous and lying banner which the Democracy have unfurled, to chronicle nothing but defeat in the elections this fall. But, twelve months ago, when the party was fighting under the proud and noble banner which proposed to preserve the Constitution by expunging the foul excrecences that had soiled it by fraud and villainy, the prospects of Democracy were bright, and the Radicals were in despair. They knew that defeat was inevitable. The result of the elections in California and in other States will show that it was the blackest of the many black crimes—that the splendid prospects of the Democracy have been blasted by a body of unreliable schemers.

Senator Morton on Free Trade.

I am for a revenue tariff, but I want it so levied if it can be as to give incidental protection to our own manufacturers without impairing the revenue, and if anybody is opposed to that principle it must be because he is absolutely in favor of foreign producers as against home producers. Now, my friends, let me say another thing right here. We are all interested in having diversified industries in this country. It is best not to have too many men employed in any one thing, but to have this employment so divided as to supply all our wants at home. There is no market that is so good as home market. I state that as a general proposition. Talk about free trade as between countries where they have unequal value of labor: how can there be free trade upon equal terms between two countries when labor is fifty per cent. higher in one than the other? I want to know how that nation is going to compete in manufactures that pays fifty per cent. more for labor and materials than the other nation that pays fifty per cent. less? It cannot be done, my friends. There can be no free trade upon equal terms between two such nations. You might as well talk about free navigation between two lakes, when one is two hundred feet above the other. Is there any free navigation between Erie and Ontario? No. You have a pass from one to the other by means of the Welland canal, by tortuous navigation. Yes, there is free navigation between them, but it is over Niagara; and I tell you wherever there is free trade between two nations when one pays 50 per cent. more for labor than the other does, they go over a Niagara.

Some thirty years ago an English work upon France, written by the younger Bulwer, closes with an apostrophe to Thiers, wherein he is called the future savior of France. Nearly at the same time a French biographical series, bringing the story of his life down to his withdrawal from the Cabinet of Louis Philippe on the Eastern question, says: "If ever a serious conflict arises between the Great Powers during the lifetime of this Minister, M. Thiers will probably, with all his faults, be the man of the situation."

An old man of Aberdeen, who had been henpecked all his life, was visited on his death-bed by a clergyman. The old man appeared very indifferent, and the parson tried to arouse him by talking of the King of Terrors.

"Hoot, toot, mon, I'm no scart. The King o' Terrors! I've been livin' s'x-and-thirty years with the queen o' them, and the king canna be muckle waur!"

A Living Son of Aaron Burr.

A son of the notorious man named above lives in Miami county, Ohio. A correspondent called upon him and reports the old man as follows:

"Sir," said the old man, "though the blood of Aaron Burr runs through my veins, I detect it. He conspired against the best government on the face of God's footstool, and I am the offspring of a traitor! I tried to redeem my birth by fighting for my country in the Florida war; but the disgrace rankles in my heart, and little does the government think that it pays a pension to the son of Aaron Burr."

When I asked him whether I might publish these facts, he said: "Yes. It will do me no harm; but do not mention my place of retirement. Stigmatize my father as much as you please; but speak kindly of my gentle and erring mother. I am nearly threescore and ten," he continued, with moistened eyes. "I want to go where the stain of ancestry will never corrode a name."

He waits calmly for death, and, I believe, has exacted a promise from his grandson to bury the letters of his father with him.—Piqua (O.) Democrat, August 23.

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AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

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We keep also a full line of Havana and Domestic

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Stores, Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses and large families, and all who are buying in large quantities will price and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

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GEORGE BROWN.
Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1871—dltw.

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LIVER

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Comprising all the latest styles and novelties; and

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